

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

V. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLAMES MR. BLOUNT.

Mr. Cleveland, It is Said, Will Place the Responsibility on the Georgian.

THERE WAS A DISAGREEMENT

The Minister Resigned, Expecting to Get Another Position.

HORNBLOWER MAY BE TURNED DOWN

Somebody Is Making a Hard Fight Against His Confirmation—Kope Elias May Be Defeated, Too.

county jail, charged with violating the internal revenue laws. Lomax has been sentenced for three months. He has a large family, which Mr. Tate says, will suffer by his imprisonment. Mr. Tate will also ask for the pardon of "Squire" Bart Crane, of Dawson, sentenced for a similar offense.

Senator Gordon went over to Baltimore tonight to deliver his lecture on the "Last Days of the Confederacy." The senator was guaranteed \$100 for this one lecture.

It is probable that he will take a recess on Friday or next week for two weeks, in order that the members may spend the Christmas holidays at their respective homes.

NOW PUT ARIZONA THROUGH.

The bill to admit Arizona was up in the house today. The republicans, however, filibustered against it, and as a democratic quorum could not be secured, it went over. It will, however, probably pass the house tomorrow.

REPUBLICANS FILIBUSTERING

To Prevent the Passage of Bill Admitting Additional States.

Washington, December 14.—(Special)—The Hawaiian matter was not up before either house of congress today, but it is still the subject of all interest about Washington. And that interest is now centered upon what the president is going to say in his message. When it will be sent to congress no one knows, but it is expected very soon. In it Mr. Cleveland will explain the policy of the administration in the treatment of the Hawaiian question. He will endeavor to show that the queen was overthrown by the aid of Minister Stevens, and will strongly back up that portion of Mr. Blount's report. It is understood, however, that the president will attempt to place much of the burden of his mistake on the shoulders of Mr. Blount. It is said here that in great part the instructions given to Mr. Blount as to how he should make up his report, were verbal; that Mr. Blount went to Hawaii verbally instructed to make just such a report as he did make, and that in his interest in carrying out the president's instructions, he was overzealous in his attempt to expose the weakness of the provisional government.

The president, it is understood, will then say that the ex-queen was unwilling to be restored to the throne without the assurance of this government that she would be protected from harm and retained in power by United States forces. He will say that Mr. Willis found the provisional government much stronger than Mr. Blount had represented it to be, and that its power is increasing every day. For this reason, his instructions to Minister Willis were not carried out, and now as he has exhausted the prerogatives of his office to bring about a settlement in Hawaii without calling upon the naval forces to assist him, there was no other resort for him but to leave the question of further action to congress.

A Coolness Between Them.

There are those who believe the president will seek to place a large part of the blame of the mistake upon Mr. Blount's shoulders.

It is said by those who pretend to know, that the president and Mr. Blount had a disagreement soon after the latter's return from Honolulu. Mr. Blount, the story goes, had expected to remain in the service of the government. He had gone as a special agent of the state department at a fixed salary, and had expected to retain that during the continuance of the Cleveland administration. When he returned from Honolulu, however, and resigned his position as minister, which the president had been forced to make him in order to carry out his ends, Mr. Cleveland did not mention the subject of retaining him in the government employ. Whether Mr. Cleveland was not satisfied with his work or whether he felt that the government had to further need for him, is not known. The latter is probably the cause, however, for it is said that Mr. Cleveland was very enthusiastic in his commendation of Mr. Blount's report when it was first made. In the debates in congress and in the newspapers, Mr. Blount has come in for much abuse, and it is a notable fact that the president has not sought to defend him in any way, but has rather allowed the criticism to be indulged in, feeling that it is an opportunity to be abased by the American people for the gross error, he would prefer that it would be Mr. Blount rather than himself.

Though Mr. Blount has been assaulted vigorously and viciously in the senate Mr. Vest, of Missouri, is the only man who has risen to defend him, and his only defense was in the form of a eulogy upon the high character, honesty and integrity of the Georgian.

Hornblower May Be Rejected.

The senate committee on judiciary is still holding up the nomination of Hornblower as a justice of the supreme court. There is a hard fight on against Hornblower in the senate, and his opponents believe that his confirmation will be defeated. Another vigorous fight against the confirmation of one of Mr. Cleveland's nominees is that against Colonel Kope Elias for collector of internal revenue for the western district of North Carolina. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Elias soon after he came in, and the senate did not act upon the nomination during the extra session. As soon as the extra session adjourned, however, Mr. Cleveland re-appointed him. Senator Vance is still making a vigorous fight against the confirmation of Elias, while Senator Ransom is still fighting for him. The contest is as hot as ever. Senator Vance's friends say that he will win and that Elias will be forced to give up the office to which he was nominated, the duties of which he is now performing. The president himself is very interested in the case, and Senator Vance is a hard man to down in the senate. He is very popular with the senators, and he thinks his colleagues will stand by him in this contest.

Voorhees Seeks to Square Himself.

Nashville, Tenn., December 14.—(Special)—The bank trials are over for the present. Judge Sage today granted a continuance to George A. Dazeys, charged with conspiracy with Frank Porterfield to defraud the Commercial National bank. The ground of the continuance was the failure of the government to give the defendant ample notice of the case in which he would be tried at this term of court. The trial for the defense was scattered from Connecticut to Texas, and as the defense did not cut to Texas, and as the defense did not know what drafts were to be relied on by the government to make out its case, they were not prepared to say just what they expected to prove by the time the trial began. The promise to ready for trial at the next term about May and were granted a continuance. Judge Sage will be here at that time to try Dazeys. Dazeys' trial was fixed at \$30,000, which he gave. The trial of George Childress, charged with wrecking the bank at Columbia, was fixed at \$10,000 and his case was continued.

Ward Succeeds Carnes.

Nashville, Tenn., December 14.—(Special)—The officers of the National Guard of the state of Tennessee met tonight to elect a successor to Bridgeman General Sam T. Carnes of Memphis, whose term of office expires. The National Guard was headed by Carnes. The candidates were General S. T. Carnes and Major H. C. Ward, of Nashville. The officers met in the supreme courtroom tonight and after the usual preliminaries, nominations were made with eloquent speeches. On the first ballot Mr. Ward was elected, receiving 23 votes to Carnes' 18. A banquet at the Nicholson house followed,

Execution of Charles Luckey.

Brockville, Ont., December 14.—Charles Luckey was hanged here at 8 o'clock this morning. He walked smilingly to the gallows and protested his innocence to the last. After two trials he had been found guilty of murdering his father, step-mother and sister at New Bliss, October 8, 1882.

James Gordon Bennett in Paris.

Paris, December 14.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett has returned to Paris after two months' absence, during which he has passed considerable time in the Riviera. Mr. Bennett has completely recovered from his accident, which will leave no serious effects.

Working for a Pardon.

Mr. Tate is getting up a petition to the president, signed by all the members of the Georgia delegation, asking for the pardon of T. B. Lomax, who is now in the Hall

THEY CAN REST EASY

Charlestonians Will Not Be Put in the Black Belt.

REFORMERS SEE A PET BILL KILLED

Some Declare That the Rod Has Been Spared and the City Spoiled.

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE DIVIDED

It Is Asserted That the Dispensary Law Has a Paralyzing Influence on Prohibition Sentiment.

A London Detective Thinks She Is the Woman Who Met Him at the Door—She Gets Indignant.

MRS. HOWARD LEAVES THE COURTROOM

Parson Howard Gets Surly Over the Evidence Brought Out.

TRIES BROWBEATING WITNESSES

He Meets His Match in One Who Calls Him a Liar.

JIM SCORES A POINT.

WITH POOR GRACE.

Children are almost prostrated by the blow, though he, while in the jail office, not being placed in a cell, was as nonchalant as he was non-committal. His friends, and he has scores of them, may get the matter adjusted without criminal prosecution, as Alexander, the purchaser of the notes, "only wants his money."

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Chief of Police Hill and his men have been doing some good work of late, but the cleverest job of the lot is the arrest at midnight last night of two "slick ducks," who have been working the agent's racket on unsuspecting countrymen who were leaving on the night train. In all, these men here and in Birmingham, during the past few weeks have obtained on their bogus drafts near \$500. Chief Hill called them on them last night in the midst of their hilarity at the St. James hotel, and now they are guests of the city. Their next journey will be quite likely to Coal creek.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Proceedings of the Convention in Chicago Yesterday.

Chicago, December 14.—The delegates of the American Federation of Labor today refused to take action on a communication touching on the question of the tariff. The motion to postpone the formal adjournment of the convention was carried by a vote of 1,000 to 200. The declaration that after the passage of the McKinley bill, their wages had been reduced and that their employes threatened further reduction in the event of the passage of the Wilson bill.

The communication was laid on the table and the delegates shied shy of any discussion on the subject.

At the request of 200 students of the Chicago Theological seminary, two representatives of the federation were appointed to extend the proceedings at a gathering of students this evening.

A number of resolutions were adopted as the sentiment of the convention, as they came from the committee. The theory of the government ownership of the telegraphic system of the country was approved; the election of United States senators by popular vote was endorsed; the president of the federation was authorized to draft a bill making it compulsory for manufacturers to place exhaust fans in their factories; and the communication was extended as being in favor of compulsory education. It was resolved to petition congress to enact a law, establishing postal savings banks in view of the inadequacy, as the resolution expressed it, of the present national banking system.

Representative Lewis Nash, of the Retail Clerks' National Association, read a paper on the future usefulness of the telegraph. The federation was appointed to extend the proceedings at a gathering of students this evening.

Regarding the claim made by Mitchell that he wanted an earlier date than January 25th, for the fight, Corbett said:

"That is all rot. Mitchell does not want any earlier date. The fact is, he wanted the fight to occur at as late a date as possible."

"He is making \$2,000 a week staring now, and he wants to go on just as long as the excitement about the fight can be kept up."

"He wanted the fight to be set off for three months or more, so he could reap a harvest of American dollars and still have time to train and bread and water."

As Corbett said this his eyes flashed and he clenched his hand in a way that bodes ill for Mitchell if he ever faces Corbett in the arena.

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Brady, who was sitting by Corbett, corroborated this statement. "There is another point that I want to make clear," added Corbett, "and that is in reference to the choice of referee. Mitchell, in a interview, stated that Hon. John Kelly, who has been chosen to referee the contest, was suggested by me and accepted by him. The very reverse is true. Mitchell suggested Kelly and I accepted him. The truth is Mitchell is making all these statements in order to confuse the public and to lay the basis for as many objections as possible."

"No matter who wins this fight," added Corbett, "I'm told will make \$18,500 out of it. You see he is under contract to star five weeks at \$2,000 a week, that makes \$10,000. He will get back \$5,000 of the original money put up to bind the match with Blanchard of Boston, which makes \$15,000. He gets \$2,500 for training expenses and then he will get \$1,000 which will bring him the sum he should show up, if the fight came off, making a total of \$18,500. That's rather a nice wad for a loser, isn't it?" queried the champion.

"Do you believe that Mitchell will come up to time?" was asked Corbett.

"For the honor of pugilists," replied Corbett, "I would like to see the Englishman honest, but Mitchell is such a tricky fellow, and I am afraid he will take advantage of every technicality to avoid a meeting with me. He wants to keep the excitement up, however, whether he intends to come to time or not. Mitchell is out for the stuff and as long as the excitement is kept up he can get big money staring. If he does meet me, it will only be after he has exhausted every excuse to avoid it."

The Corbett party went down to Mayport this afternoon to inspect the training quarters. The champion expressed himself delighted with the quarters chosen. Corbett is looking remarkably fit. He says he weighs 133 in his clothes and 191 stripped.

Corbett and his company appeared at the opera house tonight. They were greeted by an immense crowd. At the conclusion of the programme the champion appeared and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I find it difficult to express my appreciation of your kind reception and therefore will not attempt to do so. I am here to have a good time and to prepare myself to meet Mitchell; but I come to meet him in boxing match, not a prize fight. I never was a participant in a prize fight in my life."

Officer James Riley was with Corbett at the opera house. Riley was held under protection of the law and was with gloves.

Some people characterize these contests as brutal and degrading; yet the same people would not let a football game after winning players carried off the field with broken limbs or worse injuries, will applaud wildly. I am an American and in my own country we do not permit Englishmen to box, but that cuts no figure. I want no odds. My motto is 'a fair field and no favor,' and all I ask is that the referee do his duty and let me best."

The language that greeted this speech was deafening. All talk of stopping the contest has subsided, but no one knows what move Governor Mitchell is meditating.

HE SAW JIM.

A Piney Woods Bully Gets a Hot Handshake from Corbett.

Waycross, Ga., December 14.—(Special)—Champion James Corbett and party spent five hours in the city this morning and left for Jacksonville on train No. 35. Corbett remained in his room until train time. An unsophisticated youth from the backwoods went to the door of the dining room, where Champion James Corbett was eating breakfast this morning, and said, "I want to see Corbett." The head waiter told him that it would cost nothing. The youth walked boldly up to the table where Corbett was seated and said, "How is Jim? Glad to see you. I'm a sort of boy down in my diggin's an' knows what it is to make 'em stand off."

Corbett took a hot Irish potato from a dish, grasped the hand of the youth, giving the potato and the youth's hand an iron grip, and said: "Well, how are you? I am awfully glad to see you."

The youth rubbed with pain and made his exit amid the laughter of all the guests.

JACKSONVILLE'S NEW PAPER.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 14.—(Special)—The first number of the new eight-page daily, "The Florida Citizen," will appear Friday morning. It will be democratic with a large open press page.

John G. Morris, managing editor of "The Forum," and John W. McWilliams, editor and proprietor, are the men who have founded the paper.

The paper is not particularly friendly to "The Call" and its advent has been anxiously looked for.

SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 14.—Judge Barnard this morning rendered his decision in the contempt case of John Y. McKane.

The court finds McKane guilty and sentences him to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250.

THE CONFERENCES.

HIS VARIOUS NAMES.

CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

Only Routine Business Transacted at the South Georgia Conference.

ALABAMIAN HAVE A VERY BUSY DAY

More Ministers Come in and Swell the Roll—Metrolia Is on the Increase in the State.

Dawson, Ga., December 14.—(Special)—Conference convened at the usual hour; religious services being conducted by F. A. Branch.

It is gratifying to see W. P. Harrison, Park editor, seated and present. The doctor is in great favor in his church. Perhaps he is the finest linguist and among its foremost preachers. Hon. Walter B. Hill, whose ability and culture fit him for the highest position of state or law, is a member of the conference. Next after he is Frank Hinton, James O. and F. A. Branch, C. E. Dowman, P. C. and J. O. Lovett, W. C. Bass, J. O. A. and G. N. McDonald among others among its foremost men.

Dr. H. C. Morrison was introduced and addressed the conference on the mission cause in a short practical speech. Bass addressed the conference on Wesleyan Female College. It is a strong showing for the great institution which is the mother of female colleges, being the first chartered college for women in the country. It is doing a great service for the state, doing a great deal of instruction without pay and giving an equivalent for what is paid.

Dr. David Martin was introduced and addressed the conference on church extension. General Means, Branton, Dr. N. R. Bass, and prophet of cyclopes are here, adding to the interest of the occasion. Rev. W. B. Palmer, of The St. Louis Advocate, was introduced.

Rev. J. C. Hardaway presented a report on the organ's home today and made a strong talk in its behalf. There have been twenty-one children this year in the institution. Some of these have been graduated. Many of them are in schools and colleges. The collections during the year amounted to \$1,053. Dr. W. R. Harrison was then introduced and made a strong talk on the trials and miseries of life. He told of God that upheld and cheered him under them. The conference was moved to tears by the remarks on the gift of wonderful divine. The church is to be congratulated upon the recovery of Dr. Harrison. The business is going through with a rush. The elders were called in the afternoon and at night Dr. Morrison addressed the conference on foreign missions. The collections are not full, but are good considering the year. Bishop Gallop has captured the conference.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Interesting Reports Made on the State of the Church.

Opelika, Ala., December 14.—(Special)—The second day's session of the conference began this morning at 9 o'clock in the Methodist church.

About fifty additional ministers and delegates arrived last night and roll call this morning was somewhat longer, nearly three hundred answering. A splendid body of men compose the conference, and they represent about one-half of the total number of Methodists.

The day opened cloudy and continued a light rain fall during the early morning, the great body of Methodist ministers, however, appeared not in the least affected by the weather conditions, but were bright and cheerful, and the rain is being made use of and the ministers are taking advantage of it.

Dr. Palmer preached in the afternoon and at night Dr. Morrison addressed the conference on foreign missions. The collections are not full, but are good considering the year. Bishop Gallop has captured the conference.

Latter Arrested in Birmingham for Working a Pawnbroker.

HE WENT THERE FROM ATLANTA

Where He Stopped at the Arlington—The Police Over There Think He Is a Suspicious Character.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 14.—(Special)—A young man who gave his name as W. A. Latte was arrested here tonight on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from a south side pawn broker last Saturday. He represented a watch to be gold, and it was stamped 14-karat, but turned out to be only thinly plated. The prisoner says that it is a case of mistaken identity, for he is at present at a hotel in Atlanta on that night, and still has a receipt bill dated December 12th from the Arlington proprietor. It receipted W. A. Latte for nine days board, he says he was an itinerant dealer in opals. Several thousand dollars worth of the stones were found in his possession and also a number of watches. He says he reached home last night from Atlanta.

When arrested he was searched by the officers, who got \$2 from his pockets. A ten dollar bill, a pocket knife, a small amount of money in his pocket and drew out a roll of bills amounting to several thousand dollars, it is said. He claims to come from Chicago and says he was born on route. He says he is a man of honor, and was well connected throughout this section and appears greatly grieved at his arrest. His signature on the Metropolitan Life Insurance company is smooth and smooth talker and appears confident he will prove his innocence at the trial tomorrow.

He is at his hotel tonight in charge of an attorney. He says he has been taken through the city for a good opening for a jewelry store. He says he knows the chief detective of Atlanta well. The person he met was a alias he is today: Lamar, Latte and Latte. The man who pawned the watch gave his name as Carson. The prisoner has told several tales as to his business and his home.

Girls in Male Attire.

Two fine-looking young women passed through here recently dressed in men's clothing. They said that they were going to Georgia. They said that they were from Texas and had been compelled to leave home through gossip about them. They refused to give their names. One of them said that their names had been mixed up in a way which mortified them.

Many curious people showed a disposition to talk to the girls, but they would not be sociable. They conducted themselves with perfect propriety while here, aside from their appearance in the male garb.

Show Him Dead.

HENRY LAWRENCE, a negro highwayman, was captured yesterday afternoon at Marchant Stone, of Avondale, a suburb, this afternoon, in the eastern part of the stone. Stone was accompanied by a deputy sheriff and a police officer. They were after Lawrence, who was wanted on several charges. They ran him into a cabin, and when the officers had surrounded it and called to him to surrender, he drew a pistol, rushed out and fired three times at them. The officers then fired and Lawrence fell dead. Joe Jackson, Lawrence's pal, was killed this morning.

Not Popular Change.

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An Accidental Shot.

Another fatal accident marked the closing day of the exposition, resulting in the killing of one man going so far as to pull a handgun on him and shoot him.

The coroner's jury this afternoon returned a verdict of "involuntary manslaughter" due to gross negligence on the part of the motorman, but in spite of this verdict Baker was released on a two-hundred-dollar bond.

Augusta's Show Was a Huge Success, Thanks to Pat Walsh.

HIS NAME PROPOSED FOR MAYOR

A Lad Run Over by an Electric Car and Killed—His Mother Has a Narrow Escape.

Augusta, Ga., December 14.—(Special)—The Augusta exposition closed tonight, after thirty days of continuous session. It has been not only a great industrial triumph, but a financial success. It has attracted here many notable people during its continuance, and has been the means of giving Augusta a marvelous advertisement throughout the country. The popularity of Pat Walsh more than anything else is due to the success that has been achieved. Indeed, but for his determination, energy and resources there would have been no exposition. The community fully appreciate the fact, and he can have anything he wants in Augusta for the asking. Indeed, he may have a handsome honest position in him without the asking for a prominent place. He said to the Constitution's correspondent that the people of Augusta must as one man make Patrick Walsh mayor next year by acclamation.

Despite the sudden bleak change in the weather, the people have flocked to the exposition today and the great show has gone out in a blaze of glory.

A Little Boy KILLED.

After handling thousands and thousands of people during the past thirty days, the electric railway marks its spotless record by killing a child and injuring its mother on Broad street. Harrisburg car No. 29, William Baker, motorman, and B. Mitchell, conductor, was on its eastbound trip and when just in front of Mr. W. A. Easterling's meat market, below Center on the south side of Broadway, Mrs. Gilbert, a woman and her little boy, were crossing the track when the car struck Mrs. Tennant and knocked her well nigh senseless to the ground. Her little boy, who was beyond her, was then struck beneath the wheels which passed over him breaking his back, leg and arm and mangling him in a horrible manner. Death to the little boy must have been instantaneous, for by the time Mr. Easterling reached him and raised him in his arms he saw that death had laid his hand on him. He turned his attention to Mrs. Tennant, who was still prostrate on the asphalt.

Baker, the motorman, disappeared after the accident, because the crowd talked about lynching him, one man going so far as to pull a handgun on him and shoot him.

The coroner's jury this afternoon returned a verdict of "involuntary manslaughter" due to gross negligence on the part of the motorman, but in spite of this verdict Baker was released on a two-hundred-dollar bond.

MR. JOHN H. HOWBS DEAD.

A Prominent Railroad Man Passes Away Yesterday Morning.

Mr. John A. Hobbs, for twenty years connected with the Georgia railroad and serving in various capacities with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the company, died at his home, No. 123 East Hunter street yesterday morning at 6 o'clock.

He had been sick for three months, being first taken with typhoid fever, from which he partially recovered when he suffered a relapse and drifted rapidly into pneumonia. He was a great sufferer and made brave struggle for life, but his constitution, though robust, was not sufficient and finally surrendered to the conqueror of all flesh.

At the time of his death and for a number of days previous he was in charge of the division of supervisor of the Atlanta division of the Georgia road.

He was a general, warm-hearted man, and had hosts of friends, was a member of the Atlanta Division, No. 29, Order of Elks, and a member of the Atlanta Club, also of O. O. F. and of the Masonic order. He will be mourned by the members of these organizations as a true brother.

The ladies were all good. Miss Una Wilson, who essayed the part of Peck's Bad Boy, opened the Edgewood theater last night, and gave one of the most enjoyable performances of the season.

Funny hardly describes what the program calls for. The company is an exceptionally clever one, and each member has his or her work down pat, and, of course, it goes without saying that hits are sure to be had.

The part of Peck's Bad Boy is taken by a clever little fellow just turning fifteen, and if he has an equal in the part he is yet to be found. He made a distinct hit, from the jump and his manner upon the stage was as natural as could be. The role of the German groceryman, Schultz, was done by Harry who, by the way, made the character a pleasing one. He scored a success with his topical song, "Mr. A. E. Burton, as the boy's papa," and acted the character to the general satisfaction of all present.

Mr. Gibson, as Duff, was a corker. His Irish make up was typical.

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MACON'S NEW MAYOR

Henry Horne Takes the Chair Which Daisy Price Vacates.

THE LATTER HELD IT A LONG TIME

He Is Charged with Leaving a Surplus in the Treasury, and Giving a Good Administration.

Macon, Ga., December 14.—(Special)—A new mayor presides over the municipal destinies of Macon today. It is Mayor Henry Horne, and the platform upon which he was elected was "For progress and prosperity; employment for the unemployed." The carrying out of the object of such a policy will infuse new life in every organ of the city's existence, and send her people marching forward on the high road to prosperity.

The ceremonies attending the retirement of Mayor Price and the inauguration of Mayor Horne last night were unusually interesting and the council chamber was packed to witness the scene.

When Mayor Price, who has served the city as chief executive for nine years, finished reading his valedictory, City Attorney Jimmie Moore arose and said that he had been employed by a number of people, among whom were the members of council and the heads of various departments of the city government to bring about the change in administration. The charges were in regard to his management of the city's finances. It had been proved that the mayor would go out of one's pocket \$600 in the treasury when he might have acquitted himself and the further fact that he had neglected his own business to promote the welfare of the city and consequently had received from office a poor man. Such action on the part of a mayor was unpardonable, but inasmuch as the mayor had done all of this, he was duly deplored and present him with a silver service and made post-dental. At this moment a magnificent and very valuable silver service with water and wine sets were brought in and placed in front of the mayor's desk. Mr. Winterly then spoke touchingly of the mayor's fidelity to his friends, and in behalf of others told of their high esteem and regard for him.

The mayor arose and, with tears in his eyes and tones that clearly told the emotion he felt, thanked the donors of the handsome present.

SOUTHWESTERN'S EARNINGS.

The Receiver Has Some Funds to Turn Over to the Company.

Savannah, Ga., December 14.—(Special)—Receiver Comer gave out today a statement of the earnings of the Southwestern railroad for the five months beginning July 1st and ending November 26, 1892. The statement was as follows: Gross earnings, \$506,741; expenses, \$319,778.64; net earnings, \$188,962.77.

By reference to the quarterly report of the receiver to the court, it will be seen that during the months of July, August and September the net earnings were \$57,110.97, so that the earnings for the past two months October and November, have been \$212,851.97. The past two months have produced the heaviest traffic of the year, and it is hardly probable that the next seven months will show earnings in proportion to the last five.

It is understood that the receivers will apply to the court for authority to turn over this money to the Southwestern Railroad Company, and that the directors of the Southwestern, to determine whether all or any of this money will be paid to the stockholders in the way of dividends or whether it will be retained in the treasury to provide for future emergencies. The total annual rental of the Southwestern is \$877,110. It will be seen that the earnings of the last two months are a little more than half the amount.

ARRESTED THE CONSTABLE.

He Was Watching for Whisky Shippers and Got in Trouble.

Savannah, Ga., December 14.—(Special)—Charles B. McDonald, one of Governor Tillman's special dispensary officers, who has been in the city for several weeks during which time he has been appointed a special city detective by Mayor McDonald, was arrested today at the instance of C. H. Parker, who charges him with treason on the part of the statesman Alpha, and also with carrying concealed weapons. He gave bond and was released. Mr. McDonald's particular duty is to watch and see that no whisky is sent from Savannah to inland places in South Carolina.

Mr. Medlock thought he had no right to examine the Alpha's freight and had him arrested.

Blue points with dinner at Vignaux's to-day.

POLICE NEWS CONDENSED.

Palmer Pease is a horse-vocated negro preacher. He is a brother of Gus Pease, who was to have been the Rev. Martin, a last survivor of whose sentence was commuted. The Rev. Palmer is now under arrest at police headquarters on a most damning charge—to be brought against a minister. He is charged with going to the residence of Mr. Schikan and in a most mournful and doleful voice, telling of the death of one of his sons. The Rev. Palmer used to tell a fictitious story the brother's relatives were too poor to defray the burial expenses, and out of the goodness of his heart, he gave them \$100, and had set out to sell his possessions of clothing for the dead. As the story goes, Mr. Schikan was touched and readily contributed a full suit of clothes to the minister. It soon developed that there were two dead men in the Rev. Palmer was next heard of as drunk and in police court. Then the arrest of Pease was requested, and he is now being held the bars.

Oliver Johnson and William Whitner, two negroes, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Wooster and Bedford on a charge of burglary. The negroes were wanted at Montezuma, Ga., for breaking into seven stores, and they were carried back to a jail there by Marshal W. T. Waters last night.

Patrolman Tyson arrested a young man Wednesday afternoon for obstructing a funeral procession. The young man appeared in police court yesterday, plead guilty and was fined. As he walked out to pay his fine he said to the officer, "I know you're trying to get me out of my trouble, but I never saw so much surprise in my life. It was the funeral of an old woman who was always giving me trouble. I never saw her like it. If she had set out to aggravate and vex me to death she couldn't have caused me more vexation and trouble than she did. And I'm not going to let her get away with her."

Punch was served beneath a beautiful bower in the hall and the wedding favors were daintily little enameled boxes of caise engraved with the monogram of bride and groom in gold. At 6 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Granby left for their wedding journey amid a shower of flowers and a band of music.

Miss Smart has been living in Atlanta only ten years, but during that time she has made for herself an enviable place in society. She is handsome in person and possessed with great intelligence and talent, and has within that unaffected and warmly sweetened which is the keynote of every attractive woman's charm. She has had every advantage that wealth and a high social position could bestow.

Dr. James Edward Coleman is one of the most prominent, successful and popular young physicians in Atlanta. He has countless friends to wish him the happiness that is sure to be his in the future. Many elegant presents were received.

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MARRIAGE BELLS.

A Groom from Chattanooga Takes a Fair Bride from Atlanta.

MISS SMART AND DR. LUTHER WEDDED

Two Beautiful Events Yesterday in Which Atlanta Society Was Interested. Reception to Miss Bell.

The wedding which united Mr. James Edward Coleman with Miss Smart and Miss Mary Pattillo at high noon yesterday was one of great elegance and impressiveness witnessed by about one hundred friends and relatives. The marriage occurred at the handsome home of Miss Pattillo on Peachtree street, a mansion in a charming lot and commodious, while the wide hallway has a graceful dignity which seemed particularly befitting to the occasion. The bridal party came down the handsome staircase in the center and entered the long drawing room, where the ceremony was performed. There all the decorations were of pale green roses, pink candles and smilax, while all the small tables were graced by vases of pink carnations.

The refreshments were delicious and beautifully served.

The ballroom on the third floor, wherein dancing was enjoyed until a late hour, was a perfect picture with its beautiful decorations of violets and mistletoe.

Miss Coleman, who is one of the wealthiest women in Atlanta, was a vision in Kentucky, was a vision in a soft, clinging, prima crepe in pale rose with trimmings of delicate lace. The color and style of the costume suited to perfection her bronze brown hair and eyes and glowing complexion.

Forster, Ga., December 14.—(Special)—The Millen Baptist church was last Wednesday the scene of a fashionable wedding ceremony, which united the hearts and hands of Miss Cora Parker and Dr. J. L. Farmer, the Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Chattanooga, who acted as best man and Mrs. Lee Douglass, of Atlanta, who was maid of honor.

The ceremony was performed with impressive eloquence by Dr. McFarren, of Chattanooga, the pastor of Mr. Van Valkenburg.

Miss Mary Pattillo was a picture of modest, rose-like loveliness in her wedding garments. Unlike most brides, she had a bright color which lend'd rare enchantment to her expressive, happy face. She wore a charming gown with dainty simplicity in its design, in perfect keeping with herself. The material was of white brocade satin, the skirt made simply with a short full train and a fall of duchesse lace and orange blossoms at the left side. The bodice was cut round with a deep fall of duchesse lace and smart, beaded, reversible ruffles over the big puffed sleeves. A diamond star and diamond pins glittered in the wealth of orange blossoms that confined the illusion veil to her nut-brown tresses.

The flowers were bride roses.

Mrs. Lee Douglass looked as fresh and dainty as a pink camelia amid its green leaves, in an elegant and tasteful toilet of pale green satin, brocaded with duchesse lace. She also wore bright roses.

Mr. Farmer received his guests in a very handsome toilet of garnet velvet and cream white satin, brocaded in pink roses.

A very pretty story, by the way, and one reflecting the old saw of man's forgetfulness, must be told right here, since the bridegroom's name is the same as the bride's. The bride's name is Mary, and the old sweetheart who had not seen her since her marriage. A delicious and elaborate wedding dinner was beautifully served. The bride's table was adorned all in white, the center piece being a handsome bowl of bright roses, with a soft, glowing cake-cut glass dish filled with bacon and fruits, forming the other adornments. At 1 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg bade adieu to their friends and departed for Chattanooga.

Among those present from a distance were Major George Ochs, of The Chattooga Times; Mr. Gordon Lee, of Chickamauga, and Mr. S. M. Paton, of Chattanooga. Many elegant presents were received.

A great many Atlanta society folks deeply regret that Miss Pattillo's marriage should take her away from the city where she had been so much and so justly admired. She entered the Atlanta society some seasons ago, and has since that time been a prominent figure, especially among the clever non-dancing set. She is among the brightest and most brilliant of the young ladies in Atlanta, and her culture and wealth has been here. Mr. Van Valkenburg is one of the most prominent young lawyers in Chattanooga, and is a brilliant social light in that city. He is a Georgia by birth, belonging to fine old Southern family.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dean Brattin, in the holy boughs of matrimony, according to the solemn rites of the Episcopal church, Dr. Granby Luther and Miss Hattie Smart. The ceremony occurred at the handsome home of the bride on Peachtree street, and was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives. The wedding party came down the stairway as the orchestra beneath struck up the grand strains of Mendelssohn.

Dr. Granby, Rev. Mr. and Miss Daisy Spalding, came first, and were followed by the best man, Mr. Sidney Granby, of Nashville, and the maid of honor, Miss Marion Smart, of Savannah. The bride then came with her father, Mr. A. F. Smart.

The happy pair repeated the words that made them man and wife in the long drawing room, where soft blue and white tones made a charming background for toilet and decorations. The bank of palms and roses and the carol of Kentuckians in the window at the end, and here above the state heraldic cushion was suspended from a line of smilax that stretched across the room, a bell of bride roses. The folding door opposite was hung with a drapery of smilax and roses, and the entire room was decorated with these delicate vines and beautiful flowers.

The bride is tall and graceful, with bushy brown hair and large dark eyes, was marvelously handsome in her wedding gown of white, which was a pale satin, made simple, with a short graceful waist and a lengthwise garniture of orange blossoms on the left side of the skirt. The bodice was very Frenchy in its style and finish. The short sleeveless were formed of two big puffs and the neck had a round yoke of shirred illusion, finished by a deep rill of duchesse lace and a garniture of orange blossoms.

The groom is tall and graceful, with bushy brown hair and large dark eyes, was marvelously handsome in his wedding gown of white, which was a pale satin, made simple, with a short graceful waist and a lengthwise garniture of orange blossoms on the left side of the skirt. The bodice was very Frenchy in its style and finish. The short sleeveless were formed of two big puffs and the neck had a round yoke of shirred illusion, finished by a deep rill of duchesse lace and a garniture of orange blossoms.

The well was fastened by a coronet of orange blossoms and the bouquet was of maidenhair and white rose.

The bridesmaids were enchantingly pretty in robes of rose satin, with big bouquets of La France roses.

After the ceremony delicious refreshments were beautifully served. The wedding table was adorned with many tapers, bride roses and beautiful cakes, and from the chandelier above was hung lines of smilax, which were tied by white ribbons at the corners of the table. A curtain of smilax obscured the musicians in the hallway and many tall palms formed the other decorations.

Punch was served beneath a beautiful bower in the hall and the wedding favors were daintily little enameled boxes of caise engraved with the monogram of bride and groom in gold. At 6 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. Granby left for their wedding journey amid a shower of flowers and a band of music.

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tree and last evening its grace was added to by the decorations of many artistic hands. The drawing room, where the young ladies stood to receive their guests, was adorned with palms, smilax and pink and white roses. The room leading from this was decorated a-la-Japanese, and the effect was particularly unique, brilliant and artistic. A fringe of Japanese fans adorned the walls and just in front of the deep bow windows with its Japanese draperies was an immense Japanese umbrella hung at each point with a bright bud lantern. Beneath this umbrella was placed a coquettish little tea table arranged with many exquisite Japanese porcelain cups and saucers and from a dainty tea kettle was poured the beverage beloved by the lady of the land of chrysanthemums. The effect of this room was simply enchanting. The dining room was adorned entirely in pink, the table being decked with exquisite taste in La France roses, pink candles and smilax, while all the small tables were graced by vases of pink carnations.

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 15, 1893.

Caucus and Pass the Bill.

The announcement that there is to be a caucus in which democratic differences on the tariff bill are to be compounded and disposed of, will be gratifying to the whole country.

It means that there is to be no spectacular democratic wrangle in the house, involving delay and inharmonious discussion. It means prompt and united action that will relieve the business interests of the country from the strain that uncertainty puts upon them, and that will set an example of unity and harmony to democrats everywhere.

We presume there are democratic objections to the Wilson bill. Free traders may say it leans too far in the direction of protection, and those who have local interests to look after may say it leans too far in the direction of free trade. No doubt each of these criticisms are justified in a measure and they would hold good against any bill that was not a sweeping or a radical measure in one direction or the other.

But the Wilson bill is not a radical or sweeping measure in any direction. No one pretends that it is a perfect bill. No one has any idea that it will meet the views of every person whose interests are touched by the tariff. No such bill could be framed. But it is a measure that looks to national interests. It gives a little protection to the pockets of the people.

Under the circumstances, it would be a curious spectacle for the democrats on the floor of the house to wrangle and quarrel over a measure framed by one of their own committees. It is said that a caucus will only increase democratic differences. If this means anything, it means that the democratic party no longer possesses coherence as an organization; but we hardly think the party has come to that pass yet. The party can amend its own bill in caucus, if this is necessary, better than it can in a wrangle on the floor.

Above all things promptness is necessary. The business interests of the country are more seriously affected by the uncertainty than they will be by the new tariff schedules. These interests can adjust themselves to any tariff much more readily than they can stand the stagnation which uncertainty and delay would impose on them.

There should be no delay. Caucus and pass the bill!

An Exposition Next Year.

The brief communication signed "Progress," in another column, has the right ring. It sounds a note of confidence, and we believe that it will meet with a prompt response.

We have the finest exposition buildings and grounds in the south in readiness for big industrial jubilee. Atlanta is the center of the south Atlantic region, and the populous and productive territory reached by our eleven railways can be relied upon to furnish magnificent exhibits and thousands of visitors.

It is safe to say that the worst period of the financial depression has been passed. The south has held her own and with economy and diversified industry we have good reason to feel sure of the future. The announcement that Atlanta is going to work to organize for next fall the grandest exposition ever held in this section will in itself have a stimulating and encouraging effect. It will revive our old-time enthusiasm, and our people will pull together with the determination to make the occasion eclipse anything of the kind that we have ever attempted in the past.

Such an exposition next year will not only help Atlanta, but it will attract the attention of the north and west to southern resources and opportunities, and will do more to draw capital and enterprise in this direction than any other one thing that could be devised.

With our exposition buildings and grounds, and with the willing aid of the railroads and our business men, we can hold a big industrial fair next year that will be a brilliant success.

It is not too early to begin the work of organization. As soon as possible we should get together and map out a programme that will be worthy of the new south and of her metropolis. Atlanta

proposes to head the procession in the coming era of good times.

The renewed prosperity of our people will make them happy and jubilant. Let us get ready for the good time coming, and work for it and talk about it, and in this way hasten its approach!

The Hawaiian Business.

It is evident to all close observers of the situation that our government has narrowly escaped a serious complication as the result of its interference with the affairs of Hawaii.

Fortunately, Minister Willis thoroughly understands the delicate nature of his mission, and it may develop that his cautious and discreet course has saved us considerable embarrassment and trouble. We believe that Mr. Cleveland has been convinced by recent developments that it would be inexpedient for the United States to aid the ex-queen in her efforts to regain the throne, and we are satisfied that his original opposition to the provisional government of Hawaii was entirely due to the representations made by Secretary Gresham.

That the secretary of state is not a judicious adviser in this matter is now so plainly apparent that his policy finds very few supporters in either party. It is freely charged and generally believed that Mr. Gresham was largely influenced by the prejudices growing out of his old rivalry with Mr. Harrison. The secretary is a republican, and he had aspired to the presidential nomination by that party only to be disappointed. Naturally, when he came to sit in judgment on the Hawaiian tangle he was led to adopt a policy that would put Mr. Harrison in the attitude of a blunderer. As one of the principals in a republican personal and factional difference he lost sight of the true merits of the issue, and urged the administration to pull down a friendly government 2,000 miles distant for the purpose of reinstating a monarch who has no claims upon us.

With a democrat in the secretary of state—an experienced democrat, well versed in foreign affairs—such a man, for instance, as Senator Morgan, there would have been no complication, no blundering. A democrat would not have been controlled by any considerations growing out of a republican factional quarrel, and he would not have been handicapped in dealing with the facts of the case.

We shall get out of the muddle in good shape, but our republican secretary has made the task very difficult. A democratic administration will find, as a rule, it is the better plan to place none but democrats in important positions. Mr. Gresham is an able man and a good man, but we fear that he is too much interested in paying off old scores—in getting even with Harrison. If he could have had his way our government would have been involved in a serious and a humiliating complication with Hawaii.

With Flying Colors.

The Augusta exposition closed yesterday with flying colors.

From first to last, during an entire month, this exposition has been a brilliant success, in the matter of exhibits and attendance, and financially.

It is not too much to say that the Hon. Patrick Walsh deserves the lion's share of the credit for this phenomenally successful enterprise. He has given his whole heart and his best energies to it for many months. His associates and the people of Augusta caught his spirit and determination, and the exposition has been a surprise to everybody. Mr. Walsh has endeared himself more than ever to his people by his generous and self-sacrificing devotion to the Augusta's great industrial exhibition. In his conduct of it he has shown his rare powers of leadership and organization, and his personal magnetism has enabled him to achieve a victory over hard times that would have been impossible to all except him.

In an editorial in yesterday's issue, The Official Organ vigorously refutes the suggestion that the democratic party has anything in common with Ocala democracy, and it concludes that the man who stands on the Ocala platform reads himself out of the democratic party.

All this may be very true, and The Constitution does not refer to it for the purpose of taking issue with the proposition. But if it is true where does it leave Senator Gordon? We read that Senator Gordon shall not be read out of the democratic party, and that he shall not be driven out, even by the unintentional lash of his friends.

It will be remembered that Senator Gordon sent in his application for membership in the state alliance before his election to the state, and was initiated into full membership soon afterwards. This was after the alliance had adopted the famous Ocala platform, and, of course, when Senator Gordon joined the alliance he did so with the full knowledge of the fact that in national convention assembled it had promulgated the Ocala platform as the announced intent of its doctrine.

We insist that all those who joined the alliance after the promulgation of the Ocala platform are not to be ruthlessly driven from the democratic party. Let us keep our doors wide open. Let the people understand that the democratic platform is big enough and broad enough for all, and let us put our foot down firmly and emphatically upon the ill-advised effort which, if successful, will drive some of the most prominent democrats, like Senator Gordon, out of the ranks of the party with which they have affiliated so long.

the democratic policy. There was no warrant for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act to be found in the democratic platform, and the very fact that its repeal, without further legislation, has established the single gold standard, against which the people and the democratic party have been protesting for years, ought to be enough to convince even the patronage press that a second step is necessary in order to prevent the deep resentment that is sure to take possession of the people if they find that they have been deceived.

We observe that Mr. Buck Kilgore, of Texas, who is a member of the house coinage committee, says that he is tired of this business of repeatedly endeavoring to make a record on the silver question." No doubt it is a little fatiguing—a little depressing—but if Mr. Buck Kilgore and others who have grown weary in the business of making records will pause and reflect, they will probably find that there is something more in the matter than mere record making.

What do the people care about a record that means nothing when the pinch comes? What do they care about a man who howls for the democratic platform during a campaign, and then votes to violate it in congress? What do they care about a record that means democracy at home and republican goldbuggery away from home? Beyond a doubt it is not the "record" of individual congressmen that the people are interested in, but the substantial results of democratic victory.

That is the whole point. The first step has been taken and now the people are awaiting to see democratic congress take the second step. Are they not justified in their belief that some movement will be made in the democratic house to carry out the financial pledges of the democratic platform? They are not anxious to see Mr. Buck Kilgore, or Mr. Bland or Mr. Anybody else make a record merely. What they want to see is the prompt redemption of democratic pledges.

The first step has been taken by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. What is to prevent the democratic party from taking the second step that will make both gold and silver the standard and money of the country? The Georgia legislature has spoken out on this question and the members of that body represent the people of Georgia. They do not ask anybody to make or break a record, but they ask that the democratic party to be pressed in the house as soon as tariff legislation is out of the way. If there is any trouble they want to see what it is.

There is nothing unreasonable in this. The people stand now precisely where they stood during the campaign. They elected a congress and an administration to carry out their views. Is it surprising that they should feel some degree of anxiety at this time, when values are shrinking and prices declining?

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No Danger in a Low Tariff.

The effort of certain northern protectionists to make it appear that the Wilson tariff is a menace to our prosperity is ridiculous in the light of our history.

The truth is, the policy embodied in the Wilson bill has prevailed in this country for long periods and without injury to the people. Under the low tariff of 1846 and 1857 many industries were established and the result was the building up of our large manufacturing centers. From 1846 to 1860 the average tariff rate was about 25 per cent, fully 15 per cent under the Wilson rate. Yet under this low tariff rate the country prospered and grew.

Our high protective tariff was imposed to pay the expenses caused by the war. People who see in it a factor of prosperity simply take the absurd position that we can grow rich by taxing ourselves.

From 1850 to 1860 the cash value of our farms doubled. The increase was 103 per cent. From 1860 to 1880, under a high tariff, the cash value of our farms increased only 49 per cent. Real and personal property, ten years of low

tariff increased 184 per cent, but in ten years of high tariff, from 1860 to 1870, they have decreased 3 per cent. Under a low tariff we built ships and increased our foreign trade, built 21,600 miles of railway, started new towns and enjoyed such general prosperity that at the end of our low tariff period there were only 241,242 families without separate homes.

Against this record we have the poverty, idle labor and depression that follow a long period of high tariff. Under the latter system a few grow rich, but the many are taxed to death.

The new tariff cannot hurt the country. It is lower than the McKinley rate, but it is not as low as the tariff of our prosperous days before the war. The false clamor about its menace to industry will alarm no one who is familiar with the history of our country.

Next year John Sherman will declare that he was not in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. He and all the republicans will try to shift the responsibility.

Will Mr. Carl Schurz please come from under the bed and tell us where he is at?

The "avenging" business doesn't work down in Alabama.

The big pile of money in the east doesn't interfere with what they call the "readjustment."

The Washington Post says that democrats who want protection should move into a new flat. What is the matter with the Wilson bill as a democratic roost?

Mr. Watterson ought to be happy now. The Reform Club has come out for the Wilson bill.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The wealth of the south in 1860 was \$4,000,000,000, and in 1880 about the same. The war cost the south about \$2,000,000,000. She has just about recuperated.

The average pay of preachers in the United States is \$500 per annum. This is barely sufficient to support them and their families while in active service, and when they are gone it is a mere pittance. These self-sacrificing men deserve better treatment, and many of the churches are diverting part of the money heretofore sent off to foreign missions to their maintenance.

The millennium will dawn in the year 1899. She has but 166 more years in which to crawl up and down the earth, seeking whom she may devour. At least such is the startling prophecy of Rev. Dr. Kinneir, of New York, as revealed with much erudition and forcible eloquence before the Christian Alliance convention in Philadelphia Saturday. Taking for his title Jonah-wise—"The Impending Judgment" in the coming year, he preached therefrom a sermon in the style of Isaiah: "The end of the age," he exclaimed, earnestly, "will come in 1899. This fact has never been disputed. In March of that year will close the 6,000 years of scriptural history. According to the same chronology, in a hundred years from that date the thousand years in which Satan was to be at liberty will end and the millennium will come."

A London letter says: "The Empress Eugenie has settled down into the solitude which best enables her to endure her memorable and cumulative sorrows. Her tall, sad figure goes about the room, her eyes fixed on the recollection of silent sympathy. She impresses like to have communication with as few people as possible. For instance, when she shops (she does her own shopping) she likes to be waited on by the same salesman always. I was witness of an incident of this sort the other day. The empress walked into a well-known shop and asked for a hat. She was told he was out, whereupon she remarked that she would call again, and went away. I was told that she certainly would come again; that Mr. — always waited on her, and that she would not be served by any one else."

Georgia's Great Paper.

From The Macon Evening News.

While The Atlanta Constitution is in every respect a leading southern newspaper and one of the greatest newspapers success of recent history, it is above all, a Georgia paper.

The Constitution in Georgia is not affected by territorial limits, it is as much a home paper in one city or community as another.

Macon readers of this great and popular paper are delighted with the new schedule that brings it to them bright, fresh and interesting with its great burden of news with the breakfast mail. This morning The Constitution will reach hundreds of homes in Macon, bright and early in twenty-four page form; the equal of any newspaper printed in the United States. The news congratulates The Constitution on its enterprise and success, and its Macon readers on their good fortune in getting it with the first sun of morning.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Talbotton New Era: Hon. Steve Clay has written a letter stating emphatically that he will not be a candidate for gubernatorial honors next summer. Mr. Clay is a popular and deserving gentleman and will no doubt receive proper recognition from his party in time. Just now the people seem to have their eyes on General Evans, however, for chief executive of the state.

Dawson News: Sunday's Constitution published a timely and patriotic letter from Hon. Steve Clay, in which he says:

"I will not be a candidate for gubernatorial honors next summer. Mr. Clay is a popular and deserving gentleman and will no doubt receive proper recognition from his party in time. Just now the people seem to have their eyes on General Evans, however, for chief executive of the state."

The Talbotton New Era has the following:

"Hon. James H. Worrill passed through Talbotton last week en route from Atlanta to Macon. Mr. Worrill is not talking politics just now himself, but we believe the determination of his friends to enter for congress next summer is growing firm each day."

The Fatal Work of the Grip.

From The New York Press.

The fatal case last year was reported in New York December 15th and from that day to the close of the year from six to fifteen fatal cases were reported, mostly females being slightly in the majority. But there were not nearly so many cases as the year before, and it is stated by those who have made a study of the development and decline of the disease that it abates in intensity every year after a wave has started on its travels around the globe, and is finally lost until started again by favorable conditions.

ARGUING THE CASE.

Attorney Reid Made the Opening Speech for the State.

IT WAS AN ELOQUENT EFFORT

Judge Dorsey Began His Argument and Concludes Today.

HIS SPEECH WAS MOST ABLE

Judge Clark Requested That There Be No Applause—The Case May Be Concluded Today.

One speech was made yesterday for the prosecution in the Meehan case and for the defense; a speech was begun and will be concluded this morning. The speakers were Mr. Harry Reid, for the state, and Judge Dorsey, who began his argument for the defense. This leaves three more speakers after Judge Dorsey concludes this morning, and they will probably speak in the following order: Mr. Hall, prosecution; Solicitor Hill, prosecution, and Colonel Brewster, for the defendant.

It was only a few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning when Mr. Harry Reid, of Reid & Stewart, began the opening argument for the state. The courtroom was crowded and many sat on the judge's rostrum. Mrs. Meehan, her sister and the children sat near Mr. Meehan.

Mr. Reid said that he knew that there was a great deal of sentiment in a matter of this kind, but that it was the duty of the jury to get above this, that the case was to be tried solely on the law and the evidence.

A great portion of the speaker's time was taken up with the reading of the law on the question, and he was very thorough in his research in this direction. The time of his entire argument occupied a few minutes more than five hours, and his closing words were eloquent and appealing.

"In this sort of a case, gentlemen," said he, "popular feelings are generally with the defendant. Prejudices are excited in his favor and sympathy enlisted in his behalf, but these are no safe standards by which to measure the law, and the law is your only proper guide. The law would, if it could, select agencies for the final ascertainment of the facts and truth of a case, impervious to the influence of prejudice and feeling. This cannot be done entirely, but the law does the best it can do by the manner of its selection of jurors—putting the juror to a searching investigation of his own conscience as to his freedom from bias, surrounding him with a solemn ceremonial in the selection. Then removing him from contact with the public and charging him seriously and impressively that his only duty is to find the truth under the law. This only, nothing less, nothing more. You have nothing to do with the vindication or punishment of the defendant."

Your Duty to Find the Truth.

"Your only duty is to find the truth under the law. If the truth thus found vindicates him, all right; if it punishes him, all right. In either event if the truth is thus found the law is vindicated and your duty is performed.

"Duty is a stern thing and it is remorseless in the demand it makes for obedience to its behests. Where counter to it, sentiment must yield, sympathy be overcome, prejudice and emotion suppressed. When, in accordance with these influences, duty is done very well, and then it is no small merit in its performance—all people may perform it then. When in conflict with these influences it is hard, extremely hard, and it is only performed by the true and the brave; but in its faithful and honest performance under these circumstances manhood reaches its ultimate sublimity. Beyond it there is nothing greater, nothing grander. The law contemplates that jurors will reach this high standard, and, so considerate it commends to them for reservation and protection its sanctity, it is majestic. Its constituents and consecrates them very priests at its altar of justice. In so far as they fall—and only so far—it justifies, its sanctity divine and its justice sure; and when jurors thus vindicate the law's confidence, the immortal words of Curran become the very truth that 'the juror's oath is the advancing chain that binds the integrity of man to the truth of eternal justice.' But, gentlemen, if this oath is snatched all justice is engulfed and there is no longer safety for organized society whose representatives and guardians there are.

"Then I can only appeal to you to do your duty under the law whose voice, scarce inferior to that of death, above all the ap-

fusing to recognize the section relating to justifiable homicide. The jury on this charge had nothing to do but to find the defendant guilty. But this verdict was set aside by the supreme court holding that Judge Holt did not properly charge the jury, inasmuch as he failed to give it the proper freedom and proper scope. Since the day that the supreme court set that verdict aside, no Georgia jury has found guilty a man who killed the man that grossly insulted good and true woman.

"Another case that the prosecution dwelt upon was the case of Mrs. Meehan. A case of conspiracy resulting in the death of a man and his murderer was found guilty. This is the Meehan case, and yet the woman in it was a common prostitute, and the slayer was found guilty.

Sam Hill's Case Taken Up.

"Again, the state's counsel takes up another case—the Hill case, and attempts to pattern Meehan's deserts by the punishment that was meted out to Hill. Again the cases are not analogous—they do not touch. Hill killed Simmons, but Hill knew that his wife was nothing more than a common prostitute and he said so. He said that he knew other men kept company with her and were more or less criminally intimate with her, but now so much so. Simmons. He took his wife back and after some time, on the writing of a note, Simmons being the alleged author, though the handwriting

was just indignation of Biggs overcame him and he shot him down.

"In this instance Judge Holt charged the jury, 'I have said that Biggs was to be found guilty because he killed his wife's assailant about a past offense. But the supreme court set aside the verdict and said that Judge Holt had not charged all the law in the case. That it was the jury's right to say whether or not Biggs was justifiable in his action and never since then has a man been found guilty where he killed the man who attempted to defile his wife.'

"But the worst of all is the basing of this case on the case of Mrs. Meehan. A case where a white man was killed for visiting a negro woman and was shot by the woman's husband. Now what about this case? The evidence showed that the negro woman was a prostitute before she married, and afterwards, and the husband on killing the white man said: 'You — white —, I'll learn you how to fool with nigger —.'

"Will you put Mrs. Meehan—for this is what you are asked to do—in the same boat with a woman who commits Meehan?" It would never be Pat Meehan, with a thousand ropes around my neck, than on the jury that could find him guilty, because he defended his wife."

At this point in the speech of Judge Dorsey, Judge Clark announced that he would suspend until this morning, when argument



1—Attorney Longino. 2—Pat Meehan. 3—Mrs. Meehan. 4—A Lady Friend. 5—Miss Moneghan, a Sister of Mrs. Meehan's.

was discontinued. Hill shot him down in a National hotel. The woman was a prostitute and the jury found Hill guilty. And this is a case that it is attempted to be paralleled with that of Pat Meehan's.

"There is the case of Reed against the state, upon which counsel for the state laid great stress. In it there is not a word about an insult to anybody's wife. It was simply a quarrel between two men and resulted in the death of one. There is nothing about an insult in it, nothing at all."

"In the same way can be shown up the state against Stewart in 59th Georgia. Stewart shot McIver for an alleged assault upon his wife. This case is put as a sample of Meehan's case. The facts I read them, will show you that McIver, who was shot but did not die, testified that it was at Mrs. Stewart's request that he took her and induced her to become criminally intimate with her and that this state of affairs had existed for some time when McIver wanted to get out of it and told Mrs. Stewart that he did not intend to come to see her again. Mrs. Stewart then threatened to expose McIver to her husband if he did not long drawn out.

AT BRISBANE PARK.

A Lively Game of Football Will Be Played This Afternoon.

All who enjoy a lively game of football, playing according to the rule—with the dash and excitement of two equally mated and well appointed teams—should make it a point to witness the game at Brisbane park this afternoon.

It will be undoubtedly one of the best and most hotly contested games of the season. The growing popularity of this out-door sport has nowhere been more strongly emphasized than in Atlanta, where a number of games have been witnessed between the leading amateur teams of the country, and where the popular has been completely carried away with enthusiasm.

The game this afternoon will be, in no respect, inferior to those which have heretofore been played.

With the Boys' High School on one side and the Georgia Military Institute on the other the crowd that goes out to see the game this afternoon may expect to witness a lively struggle for the mastery. Neither side will give up the fight until the last point has been established, and no showing is left. In this entertainments there will each be inspired by the rosy faces that will watch the game and the display of ribbons that will greet them with encouragement from the grand stand.

The price of admission to the game this afternoon is only 25 cents, and this will enable everyone who feels inclined to enjoy the sport to his entire satisfaction.

The following is the arrangement of the teams showing the manner in which they will face each other this afternoon:

G. M. L.	Position	G. H. S.
Fort	Right End	Hill
Smart	Right Tackle	Robinson
Ashford	Right Guard	Stokes
Bradfield	Center Rush	Wright
Longino	Left Guard	Hall
H. Jones	Left Tackle	Hall
Cooper	Left End	Hall
Markham	Quarter Back	Duncan
Stilman	Full Back	Daniel
Ridder	Right Half Back	Stilman
Wylie	Full Back	Cole

Captain Leo Stillman will engineer the game for the Boys' High School and Captain John Kidwell for the Georgia Military Institute. Both of these gentlemen are splendid athletes and accomplished players, who understand the game in all of its intricacies and each of whom has an excellent record.

Among the players on the team of the Georgia Military Institute there is not a single inferior man, the whole of Ashford and Roper put up four games as right and left guard, respectively. Cooper, at right tackle, is one of the strongest men on the team. He always tackles low and smart, at left tackle plays a steady game, not showy, but strong. "Comey" Fort does not play key act for all the world. He runs low with the ball and gains yards. Roper, at one-fourth back, plays a faultless game, nothing brilliant, perfectly reliable. Wylie, the full back, is one of the best men on the team. He can always be counted on when needed. While the team is strong individually, it shows perhaps a lack of compact cohesion in its work. The team wishes to express its thanks to the Joe Raines who has had the team in charge for the last three days. They have improved each under his able coaching.

The high school team will show in splendid practice, will find it difficult to down the boys from the institute. If they win they will surely have good reason to boast of their victory.

Each team has been in training for several weeks and a lively game this afternoon may be expected. The fun will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

KILLED HIS EMPLOYER.

Savannah, Ga., December 14.—Thomas O'Ferrall, who lives on Sherman island, ten miles from Savannah, was killed last night by Joe Sidney, a colored employee. The latter was accused by his employer of stealing a boat and while the two men were together in a boat, O'Ferrall was thrown down and Sidney split his head open with an axe and escaped to the woods.

Taking Up the Biggs Case Again.

"I will take up the Biggs case again. In this case Mrs. Biggs was a good and pure woman and was approached in her bedroom one night and grossly insulted by the man Biggs killed. Biggs did not take immediate action upon learning of this fact, but when the insulter of his wife sat down at the same table the next morning, in the presence of the wife and the family he had insulted and attempted to debase,

and was not a pure woman. When the man Wilkinson was convicted the supreme court reversed the decision on the ground that Stevens knew of his wife's intimacy with Wilkinson for several months before the killing. Indeed, it is probable that Stevens had interceded letters from Wilkinson to Mrs. Stevens and had taken a letter of Wilkinson's to Mrs. Stevens out of his wife's trunk. That, knowing all this, he had condoned the intimacy of the two-criminal as it was—and had been Wilkinson's apparent friend, bidding his time to do the killing, and then only when he was tired of the relations of Wilkinson and his wife. Can it be said that this case is an authority that extends to a case like Meehan's where a man is protecting the sanctity of his home and the honor of his pure and true wife?

"I will take up the Biggs case again," said Judge Dorsey, "as that was read as the basis of Meehan's probable guilt and a reason why he should be acquitted. In the instance of Biggs, Judge Holt charged the man who was his wife's insulter the woman was a prostitute but little better."

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STOCKS NEGLECTED.

Cotton Disappointed the Traders Yesterday, Closing 3 to 4 Points Higher.

SPOT SALES ARE STILL LARGE

And the Southern Markets Are Firmer, at an Advance of 1-16 to 1-8 Cent—But Receipts Continue Heavy.

NEW YORK. December 14.—On the stock exchange the sales were almost featureless, the railroad list being very much neglected. "General Electric was the magnet to which the chief business was attracted. This stock has been bought heavily during the past few days." Some movements in the conservative developments were being made which would, when made known, serve to appraise the value of the shares, and quite a material advance was recorded on this unknown quantity. Today it was given out that this important factor was the obtaining of a profitable contract of \$1,500,000, and the probability of securing a still larger contract, as well as not infrequent in New York, when the expected things occur. The benefits are found to be large, so it was that as soon as the "point" was given out, the stock began to decline and bears helped to depreciate the shares by a vigorous pounding, but with all, the decline was not very great, the stock being well supported from the inside, closing at a loss of only 3 per cent on the day. St. Paul had the railroad list in point of activity, but the market was 1-16 per cent lower, losing 4 per cent on the day. The bears made several ineffectual attacks on the stock, but were met with good buying, and other Granger stocks were firmly held at the opening of business. The general market was firm at the time and a fairly steady tone prevailed. During the intervals there were periods of mild strength and gentle depression, but the trading was slow. Compared with yesterday's closing, only three railroad stocks showed a change of 1 per cent as a result of the day's transaction, Indiana Central, preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, preferred, which are 2 and 2½, respectively, and Long Island, which is 1½ per cent higher. In the Industrials the only important changes were a decline of 2½ per cent in American Gas, 1 per cent common, 1 in preferred, and a decline of 2½ per cent in Cordage, preferred, and 1½ in common; 1 per cent in Sugar, preferred, and ½ in Chicago Gas.

The railroad and miscellaneous bond market was generally firm throughout the day on a good volume of business.

Government bonds dull.

Moneys on call steady at 10½; last loan 1 per cent, and at 1 per cent; prime mercantile papers, 3½-4½.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87-4.87½ for demand and 4.84-4.84½ for sixty days. Post-ed rates, 4.80-4.88½; commercial bills, 4.83-4.84½.

Silver certificates, 65¢.

The following are closing bales:

Aitch. & T. Santa Fe 189 N. Nat. C. Corp. pref. 16½

Alton & T. & Terre Haute 25 Nor. oil & Western 21½

do. pref. 145 North American Co. 4

Am. & T. & S. 125 North Pacific 1

Baltimore & Ohio 72 do. pref. 22½

U. P. Den. & Gulf 12½

Canada Pac. 75½ Northern 10

Canadian & Southern 125 do. pref. 10½

Central & Southw. 125 do. pref. 10½

Ches. & Ohio 187 N. Y. Central 10½

Chicago & Alton 125 N. Y. & P. 28½

Chicago Gas 88½ Oregon Imp. 14

Consolidated Gas 125 Oregon Navigation 28

Co. & T. & W. 125 Oregon 28

Col. Coal & Iron 25 Pacific Mail 14

Cotton Oil 25 Peoria D. & E. 6

Del. & Hudson 22 Peoria & Paines 12½

Rich. Terminal 14 Peoria, Ill. 12½

Rio Grande West. do. pref. 45

Reading 22 Peoria & Paines 12½

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GEORGIA'S SCHOOLS.

Full Text of the Bill That Changes the System

OF HANDLING THE SCHOOL MONEY

And Which Provides for Quarterly Payment of Teachers.

IT IS A LONG STRIDE FORWARD

Toward a Perfect System, and Will Doubtless Prove a Power for Good—Credit to Whom It Is Due.

"It may not be altogether perfect, but it is a long stride forward and is sure to result in great benefit to the school system."

That was State School Commissioner Bradwell's comment on the school bill which the legislature made a law.

"Yes," continued Captain Bradwell, "it is not just as we had desired in one or two minor respects, but the main features are all there—the payment of the school fund into the state treasury to be disbursed under the discretion of the department of education; making fiscal and school years coincident; and providing for quarterly payment of teachers. Some chances may have to be made in the future, but the ground work is there and the passage of that bill means a great deal to the public schools of Georgia."

The Constitution has received a number of inquiries about the status of school legislation, particularly about the possibility of quarterly payment of teachers. This Fleming bill, for the greater part of the credit for the bill belongs to the gentleman from Richmond—is the most important feature of the legislature's work so far as the schools are concerned. This bill is the one that affects the teachers and more directly than any other the schools. Another bill that will result good to the system is that providing that no part of our public funds of education shall be used for their services.

The widespread interest in this matter warrants the publication of the bill.

Fleming Bill as Passed.

It is as follows:

An act to systematize the finances and increase the efficiency of the common schools by providing for direct payments into the state treasury of the school fund, and the use of the same for common school purposes only; for quarterly apportionments and disbursements of the common school fund, and quarterly payments to teachers for making the school year co-incident with the fiscal year; and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, that, beginning with the taxes for the year 1894, all moneys belonging to the common school fund of the state, including those derived from specific taxes, shall be paid into the state treasury, in like manner as other state taxes are paid, and said common school fund shall be used for none other than common school purposes.

Section 2. Be it enacted, that the treasurer of the state shall place to the credit of each county in the state on its books, its proportionate share of the common school fund, such proportionate part to be determined by the state school commissioner, the comptroller general and the treasurer, and to be paid into the state treasury, on the first day of April, on the proportion of the total school population in each county bears to the school population in the state, as shown by the last school census; provided, that the amount so paid shall be deducted from the amount of the tax on the county school commissioners and their clerks or clerks, and the expenses of his office and any other items properly chargeable to the law and general school fund, shall be deducted out of the said fund before making the aforesaid apportionment to the counties.

Section 3. Be it enacted, that on the 31st day of March, the 20th day of June, the 20th day of September, and the 1st day of December of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the county school commissioners of each county shall, under the approval of the county board of education, transmit to the state school commissioner an itemized statement of the amount paid into the state school fund by the boards of education under the county board of education, on said several dates, whether the same be for teachers' salaries or pay of the county school commissioners or for any other item, excepting property chargeable under the law to the county board of education, and when said itemized statements have been approved by the state school commissioner, the comptroller general and the treasurer, and to be paid into the state treasury, on the first day of April, the governor shall issue his warrants upon the treasurer for all the money standing to the credit of each county, such part thereof as may be needed to liquidate the indebtedness of the county board of education of such county as shown by the last school census; and the state treasurer shall, upon presentation of the warrants aforesaid, draw his checks for the amounts of said warrants in favor of the several school commissioners of the several counties and the state school commissioners shall immediately transmit said checks to the several county school commissioners, who shall promptly deposit the same, so received, in payment of the sums set out in the itemized statement aforesaid; and if the money is not sufficient to pay said sum, in whole or in part, it shall be paid among the various items. And the county boards of education are hereby authorized to make their contracts in such manner that the amount paid into the state school fund due on the last day of each quarter for services rendered during that quarter.

Section 4. Be it likewise enacted, "That in order to make the appointment herein provided, and in order to make quarterly payments to the teachers in the several schools of the state, the treasurer of the state shall be authorized to draw, on the 1st day of April, on any funds in the treasury three hundred thousand dollars, to pay the teachers salaries, and the same to be repaid into the school fund when the same shall be paid into the treasury."

See 3. Be it likewise enacted, "That beginning with July 1st, 1894, and continuing thereafter, the school year shall be coincident with the fiscal year of the schools, to wit: From July 1st to June 20th, the next following year, the school commissioners shall, on or before the first Tuesday in June of each year, make an approximate estimate of the entire common school fund to be available for the next school year, and shall at once communicate in writing to the county school commissioner of each county the amount of money appropriated for the same, to be paid to him by his county; and on the second Tuesday in June of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, each county board of education shall make and make the necessary arrangements for placing the schools in operation for the next school year, and shall have full authority in their discretion to fix the amount of payment of teachers, instead of paying them according to enrollment or attendance; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the right of the respective counties or states to collect the time of occupying their schools which shall be left entirely to the county board of education, nor shall it affect or change the time of operating schools in any city or town or in any county of this state; provided further, it shall not affect the quarterly payment of teachers as by this act directed."

See 4. Be it likewise enacted, "That in those counties having local school laws where schools are sustained by local taxes for a period of five months or more the state school commissioners shall, on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, receive the annual funds standing to the credit of each of such counties on the books of the treasurer on said dates arising from the quarterly apportionments of funds thereto, and the governor shall issue his warrants for said sums and the treasurer shall draw his checks for the said sums without requiring any bond, and the state school commissioner shall immediately transmit said checks to the officer under the local school system authorized to receive its funds. And the state school commissioner shall in like

manner pay over to the proper officer under the school board of any town or city having a school system sustained by local taxation for a period of five months or more, and to which it is now authorized by law to make direct appropriations, such portion of the entire county fund as shown on the books of the treasurer as the school population of the town or city bears to the population of the county as shown by the last school census."

Sec. 5. Be it likewise enacted, "That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

Examination of Teachers.

The general examination of applicants for positions as teachers is usually set for the second week in December. The uncertainty in school legislation which has been pending caused Commissioner Bradwell to postpone the examinations.

He now announces that the examinations will occur on the first Saturday in January.

MAYOR LAMB TALKS.

The Mayor of Brunswick in Atlanta on His Return from Washington.

Hon. Thomas W. Lamb, the mayor of Brunswick, spent yesterday in Atlanta on his return from Washington, where he went after his long siege with the yellow fever epidemic in Brunswick. Mr. Lamb is being pressed for the position of collector of the port of Brunswick, and it is said that his appointment is assured, as both senators and the entire Georgia delegation are supporting him. Indeed, the opposition candidate has withdrawn, and it looks now as if Mayor Lamb will have a walk-over.

Concerning the recent Brunswick meeting and the statements made therein, attacking the management of the Brunswick relief committee, of which Mayor Lamb was the head, charged misappropriation of the funds, etc., Mayor Lamb said:

"The first I knew of this matter was when I picked up the Constitution yesterday on the train on my way back from Washington. I saw the full account of the meeting, the attack of my political enemies, and the announcement that a committee had been appointed to investigate. In the first place it must be understood that those who are most vigorous in attacking the men, who stood to their posts day after day in the face of death, are those who were safely away from Brunswick when we were in the throes of the epidemic. It must be understood that personal and political men entered somewhat into the matter, and the announcement of the strike was not the first to be made.

"It is equally certain that there is not the slightest disposition on the part of the authorities to restore the former salaries of the employees of the Louisville and Nashville before the 1st of February.

The agreement last summer with the trainmen and others was that the wages were to be restored the 1st of February, but what has been done is that the earnings of the roads, while a little better than formerly, were not sufficient to warrant the raise in salaries and wages.

Then came the circular letters from the offices of the various lines composing the system, asking the men to work on with the 10 per cent reduction in salaries until the 1st of February, when the company would restore the former salaries paid before the 10 per cent cut was inaugurated.

The rumor was that there would be a strike on the Western and Atlantic in consequence of the failure to meet the promise to restore the wages of the men the 1st of December proved groundless.

There has been no strike and there will be none.

The officers of the Western and Atlantic at this end of the line declare that their men were willing to accept the continuation of the 10 per cent cut on wages until February, since it is so clear that the railroads are not making the system have not experienced a sufficient increase in earnings to warrant the restoration of the salaries heretofore paid. The men at work on the Western and Atlantic are all conservative men. They are quiet, hardworking, industrious people and they never go rashly into these strikes that are stirred up in other regions of the country.

The published tables of earnings for the Louisville and Nashville railroad system for the past two weeks is interesting in connection with the accounts of the strike and the prospects of an early adjustment and settlement. The figures show the earnings of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis all say that whenever the earnings of the roads will reach the point of last year's earnings the time for the strike will be granted. From the foregoing it is seen that the earnings for the Louisville and Nashville are still off:

RAILROAD NEWS.

Latest from the Strike on the Louisville and Nashville Lines.

NO TROUBLE FEARED AT THIS END

The Florida Central and Peninsular to Be Opened on the 24th Instant—Other Gossip Among Railroad Folks.

Every indication points to a speedy adjustment of the disturbances among the employees of the Louisville and Nashville and the promise is freely given that January will be the month for the strike to end.

The strike is called an unauthorized strike, and the head officers of the Order of Conductors and the trainmen have gone to the scenes of the commotion and are at work endeavoring to get the strikers to return to their work.

It is understood that the railroad authorities will certainly restore the former salaries of the men the first day of February. This was the time set forth in the circular letter sent by President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis as published in the railroad column of the Constitution the other day when the rumors of a strike on this end of the line were ripe.

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F. J. STILSON,

JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliab e goods

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

IF YOU

Want

Xmas

Presents

for Boys,

Children

or Men,

Want Suits,

Want Overcoats,

Want Pants

Want Hats,

Want Underwear,

Want Gloves,

Want Handkerchiefs,

Want Neckties,

Want anything in Cloth-

ing, Hats or Furnishing Goods.

You Can Get the Right Thing and

SAVE MONEY,

If you buy from

EISEMAN & WEIL,

Clothers, Furnishers and Hatters.

3 Whitehall St.

OPINION and Whiskey Habits cured at home with opium and salia. Book of par-

sons, Dr. M. W. WELLELY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 1042 1/2 Whitehall St.

A Grave Fault.

The Tendency of Many People to Procrastinate.

A Habit That Is Proned to Lead to Life-Long Difficulty.

One of the worst faults of mankind is procrastination. We are continually putting off until another time things that ought to be done at once. This fault grows on people and finally becomes second nature. Whatever time is thus lost, and it is only some starting occurrence, some striking example of the folly of procrastination that leads one to reform at this instant.

Nearly all of the lines have printed great circulars advertising the points of interest in the country and the good and cheap rates of the Christmas season.

Many laymen speak of it in the highest terms. Hon. R. Q. Mills, Hon. Huie, Bishop Fitzgerald, Hon. Charles C. Spofford, General A. Evans and others have kind and strong words of commendation. The publishers and agents of the "Book of the Century" and many laymen speak of it in the highest terms.

The tickets will expire January 4th.

All of the passenger agents here in Atlanta say the traffic during the holidays will be greater than it ever was before at this season.

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Many laymen speak of it in the highest terms. Hon. R. Q. Mills

MARTIN RELEASED.

He Was Exonerated Before Commissioner Broyles Yesterday Morning.

JOHN STARK TRIED BEFORE THE JURY

On the Charge of Stealing Newspapers from the Mails—Dr. Fox Grows Tenter in Speaking of Atlanta's Poor.

With a radiant smile on his face the elevator man at the custom house was at his usual place yesterday morning.

His arrest by the police officer last Wednesday morning, though not exactly a case of mistaken identity, was one in which no testimony could be found implicating him in the crime alleged to have been committed.

"Well, boss, here I am," observed the negro, "and you're bound to calculate around my face, and seemed to lift his hat above his forehead. "They had the wrong man," said he, with a grin, "but I'm satisfied. I guess de Lord wuz tryin' my pushin' like he did Job's. He knows what's best. He knows what's best."

After this pious repetition, he gave the rope a pull and went up the elevator to the top of the building.

Martin Released.

E. M. Martin, the colored mail carrier who was arrested at the same time, and who was charged with embezzlement, was given a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Broyles yesterday morning and discharged.

It was shown in the testimony that only two letters were found on his person. These were addressed to colored persons in the city whose address was not to be found in the directory.

Martin stated that he carried both of the parties and was simply carrying the letters in his pocket until he should see them. Evidence as to the character of the prisoner was introduced, all of which was favorable to his release from custody. Superintendent Blodgett, of the general delivery, testified that he had always found Martin trustworthy and knew nothing to his discredit.

Commissioner Broyles, after hearing all the evidence in the case, decided that Martin was not guilty of the charge, and he was accordingly released.

It was thought that Martin's trial yesterday before the commissioner would bring to light a number of disclosures in which the postoffice inspectors are interested. In this opinion, however, those who witnessed the proceedings were disappointed. No light upon the robbery of the mails was shown in the evidence, and the inspectors, if they have a clue, are keeping it much to themselves.

John W. White, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in charge of the investigation, and he will not let the matter rest until he has brought it to a successful consummation.

He Explains in a Card.

Martin, whose trial before the commissioner yesterday morning resulted in the establishment of his innocence, writes the following card to the Constitution:

"Atlanta, Ga., December 14.—Editor Constitution: In the issue of your paper this morning under the head of 'Martin Arrested,' it was well and properly mentioned that the charge of embezzlement of letters from the postoffice. This morning I was given a preliminary trial before Judge Broyles, United States commissioner, and the charges against me were fully aired. At the hearing I was represented by M. Foote, Jr., of the Atlanta bar, and the trial resulted in my discharge and full exoneration.

"In your article you state that letters were found in my possession. It is true that the officer who arrested me did find two letters in my pockets addressed to parties here in the city. Under the explanation offered to the court, it was admitted that such letters did not reside in my route, they were friends of mine, and I hoped to get the letters to them without having some advertisement about it. The desire of the department to deliver all letters without the medium of advertising.

"There were also found in my possession other papers mentioned in your article.

"True, I did have those papers, but Mr. Whitesides, the United States inspector under whose advice I was arrested, stated to my behalf that he did in his wisdom take the trouble to withdraw the loss of such papers. The truth of those papers being in my possession is accounted for as follows: John, the elevator man who was arrested at the same time saw me passing on the streets, and asked me to come in and look at them. Believing that it was the duty of my duty to protect all matters passing through the postoffice department, I did as I was requested, and on looking into the papers told the parties that I would send them over to the postoffice and leave them with the proper officials. The papers were entrusted to me and I started out, when I was met at the door by Mr. Bedford and others, who were under arrest and marched off to police headquarters. I was called into a barroom on Marietta street, just near the opera house, where I was questioned and I denied me, but at my pre-liminary hearing this feature was not pressed at all. Mr. Whitesides having made the statement that he had given this article to the paper, he then gave this article a place in your paper. Great injustice having been done me, I wish, at least, my friends should now know that I have been fully vindicated. Yours respectfully,

A Newspaper Thief.

John Stark was tried before Judge Newmann yesterday morning on the charge of breaking open packages while en route to their destination.

The packages contained newspapers, and the evidence before the court showed that Stark was in the habit of getting his news in this way.

In addition to feeding his own appetite with the gossip of the day, Stark sold a number of papers and put the proceeds in his pocket.

A detective caught up with Stark a few days ago and after bringing one of his stock pieces nabbed him and brought him on to Atlanta. The evidence in the case was submitted to the jury yesterday morning and after a thorough investigation the returning verdict was guilty. Judge Newman reserved his sentence and will likely pass it today.

Stark, charged with receiving counterfeit money, was acquitted yesterday for perjury, a similar verdict was returned.

Money Has Wings

which should be clipped by judicious economy. Why pay fancy prices for table butter? There is a satisfactory substitute on sale.

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE

meets the requirements of the most fastidious, at a moderate price. Use it on the table; use it for fancy cooking.

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

and both prisoners were released from custody.

Dr. Fox and the Poor. Dr. Fox was looking out of the window when The Constitution's representative called to see him yesterday afternoon.

In response to a question as to whether or not he had any news for the public, his reply was in the negative. His thoughts, however, were not in the room, nor at that time in the building.

"This weather," said he, scanning the clouds outside, "is the weather which makes me think of the poor. In my opinion this is the hardest year we have ever had. The suffering among the poor people this year is going to be severe and all that can be raised in the way of sympathy should be given.

A great many have been thrown out of work and the fact is one that weighs heavily in the estimate of suffering that Atlanta will experience this year. I am proposing a sort while ago to serve on a committee for raising funds for Atlanta's semi-centennial. In view of the hard times and the winter which is rapidly approaching, we could not, with a clear conscience, accept the responsibility. I am proud of Atlanta's growth and I am always ready to do anything in my power to help her along, but I cannot afford to burn powder and shoot skyrockets when the poor of the city are freezing to death. It seems to me that the postoffice ought to go to the purchase of comforts for those who need it, and who would derive more from the charity than Atlanta would from the collection."

The postmaster spoke with an earnestness which seemed to express even more than his words conveyed. In all cases of poverty there is a strong desire on the part of the poor to interest themselves in behalf of the poor of the city.

Deputy McClain's First Work.

The newly-appointed deputy collector, W. C. McClain, of Jasper, made his first raid night before last in Polk county, about eight miles from Roswell. He and Deputy Marshal Marie Scott destroyed a keg barrel still about two thousand gallons of beer etc. They arrested two men at work in the district, and took them to the Fulton county jail. Mr. McClain will make an excellent officer and his appointment will give perfect satisfaction.

POLICE FOR WEST END.

The Police Board Will Meet Next Week to Arrange for the New Ward.

There will be an important meeting of the board of police commissioners next week to arrange for the police regulation of the recently annexed territory of West End.

Chief Connolly assumes control of this new ward on the first of the year, and the meeting of the board has been set far enough in advance to have everything ready for the beginning. An addition of about ten men to the present force will be necessary to properly patrol West End, and at least that number of men will be selected from the force at the coming meeting.

But the most important improvement incident to taking charge of this new territory is a new sub police station, which will be an imperative necessity. The members of the board are about agreed as to the need of this adjunct to the department, and the main question will be as to the location of it.

Even before the new ward was annexed Chief Connolly and several members of the board favored two branch stations for the city. At the first of the present year it was Chief Connolly's plan to add two stations, one on Peters street, the other on Marietta street, before the coming Christmas. This was搁置, however, of course, application as generally known, prevented these improvements, but the chief will use them with greater force than ever at the first meeting of the council next year.

It has been suggested that the new station be located on the vacant lot in the rear of No. 5 engine house, corner Garnett and Madison streets. This is in the heart of West End, and adjacent to considerable territory which could be looked after with much better facility if a station were located there. It is not the purpose of the chief to ask for a very expensive building. What is wanted is a substantial, safe structure for the temporary incarceration of prisoners.

The opinion of the department is that it would be too far out to locate a station in West End, and that the size of the new ward is not yet large enough to warrant it. The idea of the department is to put the station on middle ground, so as to serve both old and new territory.

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The opinion of



Lady Mr. Stevens—and his brother—say: "We will buy your Christmas presents at their store, No. 47 Whitehall street? And they say they ain't going to charge you much. Who I is? Ise Love!"

hi
there !!

Don't be in a hurry—read this, the distillery bottling—genuine—"o. o. p."—old oscar pepper—kentucky's finest whisky—is put up in square bottles, with large "o. o. p." printed in red on face of white label—white caps, embossed in red—"o. o. p." now be careful—don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart.
"b. & b."

marietta & forsyth.

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.
"four aces whisky."
"canadian club."
"cleveland club," dollar a quart.

A Rare Chance.
Having more business than I can well attend to, I wish to sell out my interest in the May Mantel Company.

This is an excellent opportunity to embark in a well established, safe, and remunerative business, with a large and extensive trade extending throughout the Southern States and to step into good snug berth, a responsible position, and a remunerative salary.

This individual has a first-class reputation for fine work, and has a record of financial prosperity equaled by few in this country. Address George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.



Open Evenings.

We invite you to inspect our stock of novelties in Gold and Silver, suitable for holiday presents.

A. L. DELKIN CO.
69 Whitehall St.

Royal Germetuer
Cures LaGrippe.
Before Buying a Vehicle
SEE

JAMES E. HICKEY,
FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS,
VICTORIAS,
EXTREME TOPS,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
and HARNESS. Description;
Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
FUR and PLUSH ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Several dealers are selling whisky in second-hand "Purity" Bottles for "Purity" Rye. Others pretend to sell our "Purity" under other brands. The genuine Rose's "Purity" Rye sold only in Atlanta by The R. M. Rose Co., Sole Proprietors, 12 Marietta street.

Now Order and Plant

As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, etc. The best and cheapest can be had from

W. D. BEATIE,
508 Equitable Building.
Catalogue free.

CHRISTMAS CHEER

Will Be Enjoyed by These Convicts at Their Homes.

THE GOVERNOR EXTENDS CLEMENCY

In Several Important Cases—Joe Herrick, of Rome, Gets His Freedom—Others Who Draw Prizes.

The governor has pardoned Joe Herrick. Herrick is a Rome boy, who was convicted, in 1881, of manslaughter. He and several other boys had gone swimming, a quarrel arose and Herrick struck a boy named Frank Dempsey with a small knife. He claimed he had no intention of killing the boy or of injuring him. They were friends. Herrick was naked sitting on a log whitening when Dempsey attempted to strike him. Herrick struck at Dempsey with the knife he had in his hand and inflicted the wound that resulted in his death.

As soon as he saw Dempsey was hurt, Herrick hurried to his assistance and did everything in his power to alleviate the suffering of the boy. The wound proved fatal, however. Then Herrick walked three miles to Rome, went to the authorities and gave himself up.

The jury, on the trial, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, making a recommendation of mercy. Judge Madden sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary and told him if he behaved himself in the penitentiary he (the Judge) would ask the governor to grant a pardon.

Not only the judge, but Solicitor General Nunnally and all the members of the jury joined in the petition.

May Have Been a Lesser Crime.

James Meek, Jr., was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary in Paulding superior court, the charge against him being assault with intent to rape. He has served two years and many petitions for his release were sent to the governor.

The petitions, the pardon order showed, that he assaulted a little girl, but used no force, and the facts do not show he actually attempted to rape the child.

The governor states that several affidavits have been presented to him showing that the prosecution was to a great extent malicious and the prosecutor failing to answer the charge after notice, the presumption is that the charge is true. The facts show that Meek may be innocent of the crime for which he is undergoing punishment, though guilty of a lesser crime, for which he has been sufficiently punished.

Hicks Served Fifteen Years.

In 1878 Marshal Cochran was convicted of voluntary manslaughter in Jasper county. For more than fifteen years he has served as a convict, his record, so the authorities state, being remarkably good.

The killing for which he has suffered punishment was not premeditated, but was the result of a "mutual fight" as the governor puts it—in which stones and sticks were used.

Strong petitions from good citizens were sent the governor urging that Cochran be pardoned, as he has suffered sufficiently, and the governor endorsed that view of the case by granting a pardon.

Three Others Pardoned.

John Wright, sent up from Washington county under a seven years' sentence, is pardoned after serving two years. The amount involved was very small and the citizens of Johnson and Washington counties think he has been punished sufficiently. They ask the governor to pardon John, and the governor thinks he deserves his freedom.

W. M. A. Savington was convicted of larceny, after trifling in Greene superior court in February, 1882, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The amount involved was small. Savington has served nearly two years and is, according to the statements of the principal physician, a great sufferer physically. He is only able to walk with the aid of a walking stick and can only perform very light work. Judge Jenkins is among those who recommend the pardon which the governor grants.

W. L. Caldwell is another of the prize winners. He was sent up from Chatham superior court for larceny from the house in January last, for one year. The pardon order recites that he committed the act for which he was convicted while under the influence of morphine, and in the opinion of the physician, he was really responsible for the act. The judge and solicitor general say the ends of justice would be subserved by granting a pardon.

This One Was Refused.

John Moore, an Atlanta convict, was refused the pardon he desired. In 1882 he was sent up under a seven years' sentence for burglary. After being in the penitentiary four months Moore made his escape, but was recaptured. The governor writes:

"The reason I am unable to furnish any sufficient reason for the interference of the sentence of the court in his case, and I am unwilling to disturb the judgment of the jury and the court."

Attala Defendants.

King Money.

The circumstances of the murder of A. C. Sloan, of DeKalb county, and the conviction of Ben Bivins and Jim Shafer for the crime are familiar to The Constitution readers.

The case was gone over by Governor Northern yesterday on an application for the payment of the reward of \$250 offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Sloan.

The governor ordered that \$187.50 be paid to J. M. Wright, E. M. Cason, H. H. Beddoe, J. W. Green, J. M. Crim, D. S. Loney and Ben Bivins, them having proved that they arrested Bivins and furnished the evidence upon which Bivins and Shafer were convicted.

"I paid out hundreds of dollars for medicine for Carter," writes a lady in Providence. R. L. "W. H. Hoyt's Soda-water is the only medicine which has done me permanent good."

Blue points with dinner at Vignaux's today.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

DR. W. H. WHITEHEAD,
SPECIALIST.

Atlanta, Ga., Equitable Building, Room 84

Practice limited to Blood and Skin diseases and diseases of the Gastro-intestinal organs. No secret remedies or other humbuggery. Simply claim to make a special study of this class of diseases and to have a knowledge of them. Respectfully, W. H. WHITEHEAD, M. D., Hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12 noon 21-12 fri sun.

Blue points with dinner at Vignaux's today.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1860 with WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS.

Unscrupulous persons are continually trying to pass off inferior仿制品.

Tansy Pills, the genuine are put up in

metal boxes with registered trade mark of WILCOX, and are procurable at all Drugstores, and are free. Sold in Atlanta by Dr. Jacob's Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class chemists.

Cost 8—60 sun wed fri fri.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room decorations, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stockman & Welch, solicitors have removed their Atlanta office to 20 North Pryor street, Kimball house. Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.

Cheney's Expectorant

Will cure your Cough.

Dec 20-21 o d

Those

Fashionable Overcoats.

One Price.

Yesterday's sales carried off enough to more than cripple most stores, but we're just as ready for today and tomorrow with those long, very long, blue and black sorts in smooth Kerseys and Meltons. If the sizes are depleted in our famous \$20 kinds, you'll get our \$25 and \$30 ones for \$20. We're determined to have the best overcoats for \$20, even if we lose all profit and some cost, too.

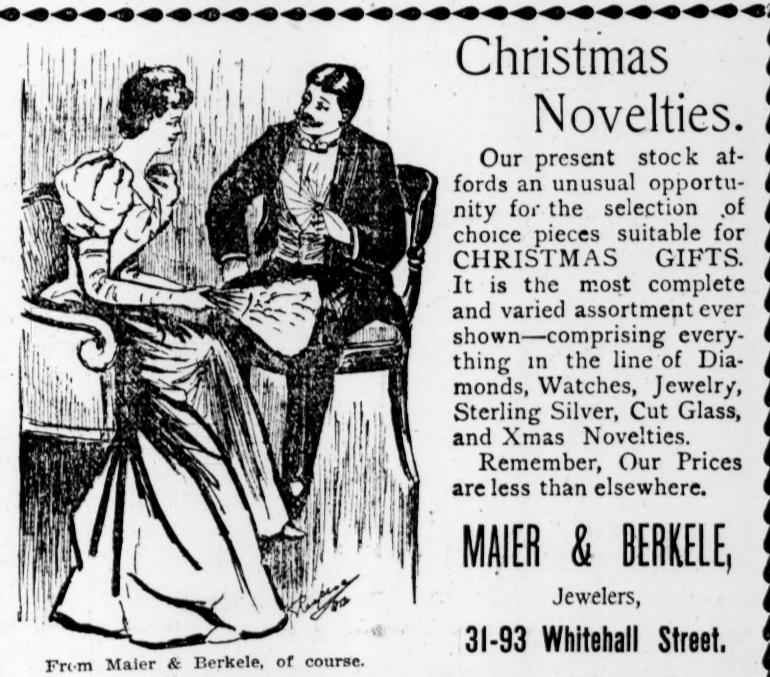
Remember, they're all fashionable from the highest to the lowest-priced ones. We don't charge anything for stylishness. We could give a good many reasons why we sold so many Overcoats yesterday. One reason covers it all. We had the sort the people wanted—and at prices the people wanted to pay. Besides the \$20 Overcoat gem there are others at \$35, \$30, \$25, \$18, \$15, \$12 and \$10. In every one we stick out for elegance and grace.

Plain Figures.

Eads Hello

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BAR-GAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO



Christmas Novelties.

Our present stock affords an unusual opportunity for the selection of choice pieces suitable for CHRISTMAS GIFTS. It is the most complete and varied assortment ever shown—comprising everything in the line of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, and Xmas Novelties.

Remember, Our Prices are less than elsewhere.

MAIER & BERKELE,

Jewelers,

31-93 Whitehall Street.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. R. HOYT,

W. R. HOYT,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in

FIREWORKS,

FIREWORKS,

FIREWORKS,

FIRE CRACKERS,

FIRE CRACKERS

FIRE CRACKERS,

RAISINS,

RAISINS,

RAISINS,

RAISINS,

CANDY,

CANDY,

CANDY,

NUTS,

NUTS,

NUTS,

NUTS.

W. R. HOYT,

90 WHITEHALL

And 325 to 329 Peachtree

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Designs by artistic designers for fifteen (15) floats, three to be in colors, which shall historically and allegorically represent and illustrate the growth and progress of Atlanta to this time. The present grand total and her future as the "Coming Metropolis of the South" are invited from Georgia artists and designers.

The proposed subjects will be furnished on application to the secretary.

Fifteen (\$15) dollars will be paid for each accepted design.

All designs must be submitted not later than Dec. 1, 1894.

The committee reserves the right to accept or reject designs submitted.

Correspondence will be addressed to the secretary, No. 2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. HEMPHILL, Chairman Ex. Com.

J. S. FETTERSON, Secretary.

Dec 13-wed su fr.

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